NATIONAL ERA.

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☞ Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no account will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting money on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, *in all cases*, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

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☞ Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞ We invite the attention of those who are remitting money to the publishers of the Era, also to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C.	- Par.
Baltimore	- Par.
Philadelphia	- Par.
New York city	- Par.
New York State	- ¾ per ct. dis
New England	- ½ do.
New Jersey	- ½ do.
Eastern Pennsylvania	- ½ do.
Western Pennsylvania	- 1½ do.
Maryland	- ½ do.
Virginia	- ½ do.
Western Virginia	- 2½ do.
Ohio	- 2½ do.
Indiana	- 2½ do.
Kentucky	- 3½ do.
Tennessee	- 3½ do.
Michigan	- 3 do.
Canada	- 5 do.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

FREE SOIL IN THE WEST.

OHIO RIVER, NEAR MARIETTA, *October 30, 1848.*

To the Editor of the National Era:

The last letter I penned for the Era was mailed at Camden, Preble county. From Camden I proceeded to Cincinnati, where a meeting was been appointed for me, and which I addressed accordingly, on the evening of Saturday, the 14th instant. It was held in one of the spacious market squares of that beautiful city, the usual place of meeting. It was large and enthusiastic. I cannot say, however, for the Taylorites were under the impression then that Weller had been elected Governor, and were shaking quite angry, if not intensely so, at the Van Buren men, and insisting that they "did it."

I proceeded on Monday morning to Springborough, where I filled the first of a long series of appointments made for me by the Cincinnati Free Soil Committee, addressing a full and sympathetic meeting. Springborough is in Warren county, surrounded by a beautiful agricultural region—made so by "free labor"—and to the extent of the "Free Soil" feeling there shows that the settlers are not ungrateful for the blessings they enjoy. My next appointment was at Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county. The Taylorites also held a meeting there, Mr. Stevenson, of the Cincinnati Gazette, being the speaker. They had possession of the Court-room, and proposed to "divide the time," as they called it—that is, to have me speak for one hour, and Mr. S. to occupy the balance in the evening. Notwithstanding the unfairness of the proposition, I was inclined to accept it, on condition that my opponent would pledge himself to speak in the same place to my appointments. He refusing to do so, and I, not choosing to risk "silent contempt," then proposed that we should speak alternately, the issues being so few and half-hour speeches, the audience indicating how often they desired to hear us, and that we should "toss up" for the opening and closing. Mr. Stevenson left for the County Committee, and they not assenting to my proposition, our friends announced that we would retire to Pearce's Hotel, (a Whig house—there being no other,) and organization and recrancy of General Cass, his supporters have borne it, for the most part, in silence. How different the conduct of the supporters of General Taylor! They have ever been foremost in the way of annoying interruptions. They have used every sort of disturbance at our meetings; and when their ingenuity has failed, as has generally been the case, they have at times resorted to *horse-hunting* of the most presumptuous kind. The struggle between Cass and Taylor men, as to which party can disconsolate or occupying a glaringly inconsistent as well as wrongful position! After all, one cannot help pitying the deluded beings who are the victims of such a course. It is to be hoped time will yet teach them a lesson which they have, so far, failed to learn, from their many political disappointments.

Time and space will only allow me to add, by way of general comment on the developments of my Western trip, that a personal inspection of the results—the glorious results—of Free Labor in this giant daughter of Virginia, has served to confirm and deepen my anti-slavery faith; and I am persuaded that what I have done is worth doubly worth all that it has cost of self-denying toil, even though not one electoral vote be gained for the honest and high-principled Philanthropist standards! This is the feeling which sustained me throughout this arduous contest. J. E. S.

REMINISCENCE.

A correspondent furnishes the following article from the Richmond Enquirer, when it was conducted by the gentleman who now edits the *Washington Union*, and who now grows nervous at the most distant idea of Abolitionism:

From the Richmond Enquirer, 7th January, 1832.

"Yes; something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it—if no free press to affect to conceal it.

"When this dark population is growing upon us—when every new census is but gathering in the appalling numbers upon us—when, within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, these numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia—when our sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale—and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—when this, the fairest land on all this continent, for soil, and climate, and situation combined, is becoming a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, *can we, ought we*, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, 'Well, well; this thing will not come to the worst in our day. We will leave it to our children, and to our grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to take care of themselves, and to brave the storm.' Is this to act like men? Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the *Amis des Noirs*. But something ought to be done. Means, sure but gradual—systematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes nor avert our faces from it, because the *speak*, because a hope that the Committee or the Legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, put we say, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention *to* this subject—*nor can they give it too soon.*"

If we mistake not, the Rockingham Register endorsed these sentiments. Certain it is, the delegates from Rockingham supported the movement in the Legislature for its abolition, as did Governor McDowell, the present Representative in Congress from the Tenth Legion.

For the National Era.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

MR. BAILEY: My attention has been recently attracted to the discussions that have been in progress in the Era between "Labor and Capital, and the relation they sustain to each other, more especially the views that have been given to the public in the *New-York Tribune*. My present purpose is not to make a remark upon your own reflections, and what I purpose to do in relation to this subject.

The power of wealth, and the disposition of its possessors generally to depress the wages of labor—to make the necessity of the poor their opportunity for adding rapidly to their accumulated fortunes—and the tyranny and oppression which is endured by the mass of the laboring population of every country, are facts which all those who possess the property—are subjects of the most engrossing interest to all the truly philanthropic throughout the civilized world. The distressed condition of Ireland, from this very cause, combined with a most oppressive and degrading ecclesiastical tyranny, proclaims most emphatically, as though the voice of God had gone forth to man, that the dispensations of Europe are in but a little better condition. In our own country, we see, in the system of slavery, the most appalling example of the same tyrannical disposition. Nor is this oppression confined to these extreme and prominent cases. It is felt in the ordinary walks and regulations of every department of business, to a greater or less extent. The standard writers on jurisprudence, moral philosophy, and political economy, have overlooked the importance of the legislation which the more fortunate portion of our fellow-beings have instituted, to gratify their selfishness and cupidity, at the expense of the weak and poor to oppress them. These writers seem to have taken it for granted, that these time-honored regulations were right, without bringing them to bear upon them the searching scrutiny of the Eternal principles of justice and benevolence.

If there has been state a few simple facts which will not be disputed. All wealth is the product of labor, except so far as the elements of wealth have been given to us by the Creator. These results are obtained in the United States, in the hands that room over its surface, in the waters with which it is interspersed and divided, in the mines that lie beneath its surface, and in the physical, the physical and intellectual power of man. The power of labor be brought to bear upon all the other elements, to make it possible to be made to furnish us with the comforts and conveniences of life. The most dense and majestic forest must be made to retire by the muscular arm of the hardy woodsman, in order to clear up the ground, so as to make room for the comfortable habitations in which our tables are spread. The sweat of the brow, and the intense exertion of the mechanic, must be brought to bear upon the rude, earthy substance of which iron and steel are made, and the ten thousand instruments for our use and convenience. Labor only can separate these metals, before it can become available. The same intellect and physical exertions are brought into requisition to furnish us with the moral and intellectual food which is daily served up. Labor only, moreover, furnishes us in such abundant profusion, by the heroes of the pen, the type, and the printing press, the valuable information furnished by labor in some of its forms. The question, then, arises, le the laborer entitled to *all*, or only a *part*, of what he produces? In the simple form where property is produced by labor alone, no one will deny that he who performs the labor has the exclusive right to the product. But I suppose, in order to make Labor more efficient and productive, we combine Capital with labor—What proportion of the products belong to each? Now, as Capital is the product of labor, the natural and just conclusion is, that both Labor and Capital are each entitled to their share in the products, and in proportion to the amount appropriated. To illustrate: suppose a man with a capital of $5,000 to invest the same in a rope-factory; he starts with the capital, and (1) goes to work; making due allowance for lost time, they labor in the aggregate 300 days during the year. The wages of the workmen amounts to $2,000, which is paid out of the proceeds of the business. Now the employer $1,000 for his labor in obtaining materials, making sales, and managing the business—a fair and liberal sum for $5,000, which makes $6,000. At the end of the year, he finds, after making an inventory and setting up all accounts, that he has cleared over all expenses, including the wages of his hands and his own salary, $2,000. Taking the basis I have presented, the employer is entitled to $1,000 for his labor, the natural and just conclusion is, that both Labor and Capital are each entitled to their share in the products, and in proportion to the amount appropriated. To illustrate: suppose a man with a capital of $5,000 to invest the same in a rope-factory; he starts with the capital, and (1) goes to work; making due allowance for lost time, they labor in the aggregate 300 days during the year. The wages of the workmen amounts to $2,000, which is paid out of the proceeds of the business. Now the employer $1,000 for his labor in obtaining materials, making sales, and managing the business—a fair and liberal sum for $5,000, which makes $6,000. At the end of the year, he finds, after making an inventory and setting up all accounts, that he has cleared over all expenses, including the wages of his hands and his own salary, $2,000. Taking the basis I have presented, the employer would be

"Hon. Levin Andrews and Hon. John Ji, Associate Justices.

"Henry Rhodes, Clerk.

"Charles G. Hopkins, Esq., Police Justice, Honolulu.

"Alfred W. Parsons, Esq., Police Justice, Lahaina."

If spared, I shall be likely to keep you apprized of the state of things among us, from time to time. I have something to say of some parts of Wilkes's Narrative. All in good time. The Lord bless you.

Your fellow-laborer in the cause of Christ and suffering humanity. J. S. Green.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

OUR LETTER.

As the next session of Congress is approaching, and the year is drawing towards its close, we send to each subscriber this week, enclosed in his copy of the paper, our annual message. We ask attention to it, and hope every friendly reader will improve upon the hints therein contained. The Prospectus for the third volume of the *Era* can be cut off and pasted on a sheet of letter-paper, and subscribers' names endorsed on that. New subscribers who wish to begin with the session of Congress, should forward their names immediately. It is desirable that subscribers whose terms close with the year, renew their subscriptions promptly, so that their names may not be erased from our books, and that we may know how large an edition of our third volume to issue.

Let us not part company with our campaign subscribers. Will not our friends, who were active in obtaining them as temporary readers of the *Era*, use their influence to convert them into permanent ones? We trust, however, they will not wait to be solicited.

☞ Copies of "*The Compiler*," containing Mr Mann's speech, and "on the Right of Congress to Legislate for the Territories, and the Duty to Include Slavery therefrom," can be had by addressing (postage paid) Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C. Price, 81 per hundred, or 12 cents per dozen. They are subject to newspaper postage only.

THE PREJUDICE OF CASTE—THE PROSCRIBED RACES OF SPAIN AND FRANCE.

"Among all the injuries done by man to man, none has been so fruitful of lasting evil, as the sad policy of caste in whatever form—whether representing the hateful distinctions of theocracy and superstition, or the oppressive domination of a conqueror, or the vulgar insolence of mere diversity of race and color."—*Edinburgh Review*.

The paragraph above closes an interesting article in the *Edinburgh Review* of last April, on the "Proscribed Races of France and Spain," a history of whom, by M. Michel, has lately been issued in Paris.

What is the ground of the popular prejudice in this country against the colored people? *A difference of race?* Then, why is not a similar prejudice observable between the Celts and Anglo-Saxons among us? Why does not the public generally regard the Indians with the same antipathy as the Africans?

Is it color? The educated Indian, or the well-bred Chinaman, is admitted to the social circle, without encountering any sentiment of aversion; and in England and Europe the Caucasian race regards the man of African descent, other things being equal, with the same favor as one of their own race.

Is it anything in the *physical conformation?* The negro, however well favored, whatever the regularity of his features or fairness of his complexion, is a proscribed man, while absolute ugliness and malformation disqualify no white man for association on equal terms with his fellows.

The prejudice cannot be a law of Human Nature; else were it universal—but it is a matter of *fact*, that it is confined to a very small proportion of the Caucasian race—our transatlantic brethren do not sympathize with us in this feeling.

The history of the proscribed races in Spain and France does not yet quite extinct—is full of instruction to those who would philosophize correctly on the prejudices to which man is liable. These races inhabited the wild districts in the west and southwest of France, extending from Brittany and Maine, through Poitou, Guienne, Gascony, Béarn, and the Basque provinces, to Navarre, and some of the neighboring districts of Spain on the other side of the Pyrenees; and, from time immemorial, were called *the Cagots, Capots, Agots*, or *Gahets*. In the middle ages they were quite numerous, but now are rarely met with. They were *white* people, and distinguished in nothing from their neighbors, except as it is said, by the absence of the *lobe of the ear*. Some of them were wealthy; some, educated; and as it regards moral character, they were not below the general standard. And yet, they were the proscribed subjects of a most inhuman prejudice, presided in kind like that which weighs down the colored race in this country, though more intense in degree. Their testimony was inhibited in courts of justice. They had no part or lot in the Government. Their children were excluded from the schools where other children were taught. A man or woman who married one of them, became an outcast. Generally, they were not even favored with the privilege of being *taxed*; and, when at Momas (Basses Pyrenées) "a tax called *rancale* was levied on all Cagots of the commune, to mark the contempt in which they were held, the collector was accompanied with a dog, to which each Cagot was obliged to give a piece of bread!" In the towns particular quarters were assigned to them, and in country villages they lived in separate hamlets. Sometimes the people were forbidden to employ them as laborers. By the municipal regulations of one place, they could not enter its limits without a badge of red cloth, to indicate their degradation; and, by the statutes of the town's people, they were obliged to stand on one side of the road till he passed. They were forbidden to touch the vessels out of which people drank, or to take water out of the public well. (In this place, colored people are prohibited from entering the public grounds of the Capitol, unless on necessary business.) "In the earlier part of the seventeenth century the inhabitants of Oleran complained, as of an intolerable nuisance, that some Cagots of that place had presumed to keep pigeons, which, leaving their homes in search of food, mixed with the pigeons of their neighbors; and, at another place, a Cagot was punished for having been found fishing with a line in a river. A slave boy in Georgetown, D. C., who should be found flying a kite, would be liable to a fine of two dollars, and, in default of payment, to whipping by the Mayor, at his discretion.) They were forbidden to enter any tavern. (Our free people of color are forbidden to keep taverns of any kind.)

In the *churches*, however, the prejudice was most fearfully manifested. The following extract from the *Edinburgh Review* will remind one of the negro pews and cemeteries of this country, only there is nothing in the bitterness, the antipathy against colored people, so strong in this country, to equal the fiendish cruelty of the pious people of France and Spain inflicted on this unfortunate *white* race.

"In some places they seem to have had at a remote period churches or chapels of their own—at least, the ruins or traces of small ecclesiastical buildings are found, which popular tradition ascribes to them. In most of the churches of the west and southwest of France, there is a small entrance door (now often walled up) called the Cagot's door, quite distinct from the principal entrance: there is also a division of the church at some distance from the portion of the church occupied by the congregation, which is understood to have been set apart for the Cagots, and a small holy-water basin for their separate use, the latter generally bearing traces of ancient sculpture. The street of the Cagots, a narrow dirty lane, generally led to the little door of the church. The Cagots, who were looked upon, even by the church, as an accursed race, were expressly forbidden to enter by the same door as the rest of the congregation, or to introduce themselves into any other part of the church than that set aside for them, or to approach the larger holy-water basin. In many churches, as at Lucconrré, in the arrondissement of Dax, and at Clarac, in the canton of Thèze (in the department of the Pyrenées) where the Cagots were admitted to partake in the Holy Sacraments, they were still kept apart from other people, and the consecrated bread was attached to them at the end of a rod or cleft stick. No one but a Cagot would enter the church by the Cagot's door, or even pass along the street they inhabited. At Oasen, in the department of the Hautes Pyrenées, so late as the year 1789, a Cagot having ventured to dip his hand into the larger holy-water basin, narrowly escaped becoming a victim to popular fury; and it is recorded that, in the department of the Landes of Bordeaux, at the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI., a rich Cagot of that country (for they were not always poor) having been observed to use the holy-water basin of the inhabitants of the place at other than different times, an old soldier went with his mattock to watch one Sunday at the church door, and, as the Cagot was again preparing to violate the law by which his whole race was proscribed, the soldier cut off his hand, which was immediately picked up and nailed to the church door, as a warning to prevent further infringement of the same description. On the other hand, an old woman of Serre Castet, in the canton of Morlaas (Hautes Pyrenées) informed M. Michel that she remembered having when a child been frequently beaten by her mother for putting her hand into the holy-water basin of the Cagots. It is still related at Larroque, in the same department, as an approximate of revenge against the curé, that a man once introduced gravel into the lock of the curé's door, so that he was obliged to enter the church through the door of the Cagots. At Argelès, where this door happenenot to have been (as is so often the case) walled up, the aversion to the Cagots continues so strong among the inhabitants, that, rather than pass through it, they make a circuit of two twenty-yards, and descend into the churchyard by a short ladder, although the "way of the Cagots' is at the same time more direct, and on a level with the churchyard. At Lurbe, where, as we are told, the Cagots were numerous, it was not easy to keep them separate from the rest of the congregation, to the great annoyance of the curé, who took every opportunity of showing openly his contempt for them. One of the inhabitants, still alive, at a very advanced age, remembers that, in the procession just before the breaking out of (what we have been accustomed to call) the great Revolution, a Cagot woman having rudely passed the curé in the priority in the church within which they were restrained, the curé burst into a rage in the middle of the service, and shouted out, 'Votre place n'est pas là, Cagote! Votre place est avec vos villains Cagots!'

"The prejudice against the Cagots was not confined to the interior of the church; for in almost every parish there was a large stone in the wall of the church, or at least a place set apart for them in the cemetery belonging to the church; no person who was not a Cagot would on any account be interred near them."

People then were as ready in finding arguments to justify their antipathies, as they are now. At one time they would charge the Cagots with witchcraft; at another, they would denounce them as heretics; and, at another, they would say they had been found to justify such denunciation. According to a popular tradition, still preserved in two or three places, they were the descendants of the carpenter who made the cross on which Christ was crucified—and the only reason that could be given for this was, that their occupation, as medieval sculptors, was to repeat the Judiane with the same antipathy as the African?

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"12th, *Four P. M.*—I have only time to add a few lines before the post leaves. At one o'clock, alarm again. This time, I am told, not for nothing. Outposts of the Croats but attacked the gate on the Land-strasse. Horsemen came galloping into the town to say that the Croat camp was moving in the direction of Neusiedl. It would thus appear that the Hungarian army was coming on, and that Jellachich wished to avoid a battle under the walls of Vienna, with 40,000 or 50,000 men to attack him in the rear."

For the National Era.

STRAY LEAVES FROM MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY

IN THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Boston, June ye 14.—Yesterday the wedding took place. It was an exceeding brave one; most of the old and honored families being at it, soe that the great house wherein my Uncle lives was much crowded. Among them were Gov. Bradstreet, and manie of the honorable magistrates, with Mr. Saltonstall and his worthie lady—Mr. Richardson, the Newbury minister, joining the twain in marriage in a verie solemn and feeling manner. Sir Thomas was richly apparelled, as became one of his rank, and Rebecca, in her white silk, looked comelie as an angel. She wore the lace collar I wrought for her last winter, for my asako, although I fear me she had prettier ones of her own working. The day was wet and dark, with an easterly wind blowing in great gusts from the bay, exceeding cold for the season.

Rebecca's lady Lisle, as she is now called, had invited Robert Pike to be present at her wedding, but he sent her an excuse for not coming, to the effect that urgent business did call him into the Eastern countries as far as Monhegan and Pemaquid. His letter, which was full of good wishes for her happiness and prosperitie, I noted saddened Rebecca a good deal; and she was moreover somewhat disturbed by certain things that did happen yesterday: the great mirror in the hall being broken, and the family arms hanging over the fire-place thrown down, soe that it was burned by the coals kindled on the hearth, on account of the dampness; which were looked upon as ill signs by most people. Grindall, a thoughtless youth, told his sister of the burning of the arms, and that nothing was left save the head of the Knight on the crest, at which she grow verie pale, and said it was strange, indeed, and, turning to me, asked me if I did put faith in what was said of signs and prognostics. Soo, seeing her troubled, I laughed at the matter, although I secretlie did look upon it as an ill omen, especially as I could never greatlie admire Sir Thomas. My lord's wife, who seems fully persuaded that he is an unworthy person, sent by me a message to Rebecca, to that effect; but I had not courage to speak of it as matters had gone so far, and Uncle and Aunt did seem soe fully bent upon making a great lady of their favorite.

The vessel in which we are to take our passages is near upon ready for the sea. The bark is a London one, called "The Three Brothers," and is commanded by an old acquaintance of Uncle Rawson. I am happy with the thought of going home, yet, as the time of departure draws nigh, I do confess some regrets at leaving this country, where I have been so kindlie entertained, and where I have seen soe manie new and strange things. The great, solemn woods, as wild and natural as they were thousands of years ago, the fierce suns of the summer season, and the great snows of the winter, and the wild beasts and the heathen Indians—these bo things the memory whereof will over abide with me. To-day the weather is again clear and warm, the wild wonderfulle bright, the green leaves flutter in the wind, and the birds are singing sweetlie. The waters of the bay, which be yet troubled by the storm of last night, are breaking in white foam on the rocks of the main land, and on the small islands, covered with pine and vines; and manie boats and sloops going out, with the men at work their fishing, doe show their white sails in the offing. How I wish I had skill to paint the picture of all this for my English friends! My heart is pained, as I look upon it, with the thought that after a few days I shall never see it more.

June ye 18.—To-morrow we embark for home. Wrote a long letter to my dear brother and sister, and one to my cousin at York. Mr. Richardson hath just left us, having come all the way from Newbury to take leave of us. The excellent Gov. Bradstreet hath this morning sent to Lady Hale a handsome copie of his first wife's Book, intituled "Several Poems by a gentlwoman of New England," with those words on the blank page thereof, from Proverbe xxxi, 30, "*A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised*," written in the Governor's own hand. All the great folks herehouse have not failed to visit my Cousin since her marriage; but I doe think she is better pleased with some visits than with others. She had from poor widows and others who have been in time past relieved and comforted by her charitie and kindness, the gratitude of these people affecting her unto tears. Trulie it may be said of her, as of Job: *When the ear heard her then it blessed her, and when the eye saw her it gave witness to her: because she delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon her; and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.*

[Here the Diary ende somewhat abruptly. It appeare as if some of the last pages have been lost. Appended to the Manuscript I find a note, in another handwriting, signed "R. G." dated at Malton Rectory, 1747. One Rawson Grindall, M. A., was curate of Malton at the date, and his initials are undoubtedly his. The sad sequel to the history of the fair Rebecca Rawson is confirmed by papers now on file in the State House at Boston, in which she is spoken of as "one of the most dutiful, polite, and accomplished young ladies in Boston." For the benefit, now in the rooms of the New England Genealogical Society, I represents her as fair-haired, with regular and pleasing features. Her dress is in the extreme of the fashion of her time.—*Editor.*]

"These papers of my honored and pious grandmother, Margaret Smith, who, soon after her return from New England, married her cousin Oliver Grindall, Esq., of Hilton Grange, Durham, in Oxfordshire, (both of whom have within the last ten years departed this life, greatly lamented by all who knew them,) having come into my possession, I have thought it not amiss to add to them a narrative of what happened to her friend and cousin, as I have had the story often from her own lips.

"It appears that the brave gallant, calling himself Sir Thomas Hale, for all his fair seeming and handsome address, was but a knave and impostor, deceiving with abominable villany Rebecca Rawson and most of her friends, (although my grandmother was never satisfied with him, as is seen in her journal.) When they got to London, being anxious, on account of sea-sickness and great weariness, to leave the vessel as soon as possible, they went ashore to the house of a kinsman to lodge, leaving their trunks and clothing on board. Early on the next morning, he that called himself Sir Thomas left his wife, taking with him the keys of her trunks, telling her he would send them up from the vessel in season for her to dress for dinner. The trunks came as he said, but, after waiting impatiently for the keys until near the dinner hour, and her husband not returning, she had them broken open, and, to her grief and astonishment, found nothing therein but shavings and other combustible matter. Her kinsman forthwith ordered his carriage, and went with her to the inn where they first stopped on landing from the vessel, where she inquired for Sir Thomas Hale. The landlord told her there was such a gentleman, but he had not seen him for some days. 'But he was at your house last night,' said the astonished young woman. 'Ho is my husband, and I was with him.' The landlord then said that one Thomas Rumsey was at his house, with a young lady, the night before, but that she was not his lawful wife, for he had one already in Kent. At this astounding news, the unhappy young woman swooned outright, and, being taken back to her kinsman's, she lay grievously ill for many days, during which time, by letters from Kent, it was ascertained that this Rumsey was a graceless young spendthrift, who had left his wife and his two children, three years before, and gone to parts unknown.

"My grandmother, who affectionately watched over her, and comforted her in her great affliction, has often told me that, on coming to herself, her poor cousin said it was a righteous judgment upon her, for her pride and vanity, which had led her to discard worthy men for one of great show and pretension, and to whom she had given the boast of. She had sinned against God, and brought the grace upon her family, in choosing him. She begged that his name might never be mentioned again in her hearing, and that she might only be known as a poor relative of her English kinsfolk: and find a home among them until she could seek out some employment, whereby her maintenance, as she could not think of going back to Boston, to become the laughing stock of the thoughtless, and the reproach of her father's family.

"After the marriage of my grandmother, Rebecca was induced to live with her for some years. My great aunt, Martha Grindall, an ancient spinster, now living, remembers her well, at that time, describing her as a pale, sad-looking young woman of a sweet and gentle disposition, and much beloved by all the members of the family. Her father, hearing of her misfortunes, wrote to her kindly inviting her to return to New England, and live with him, and she at last resolved to accept of his offer. Her uncle Robert having an office under the Government at Port Royal, in the island of Jamaica, she went ont with him, intending to sail from thence to Boston. From that place she wrote to my grandmother a letter, which I have also in my possession, informing her of her safe arrival, and of her having seen an old friend Capt. Robert Pike, on matters concerns had called him to the island, who had been very kind and considerate in his attention to her, offering to take her home in his vessel, which was to sail in a few days. She mentions, in a postscript to her letter, that she found Capt. Pike to bo much improved in his appearance and meaners—a true natural gentleman, who does not forget to notice the fact that he was still single. She then said, felt unwilling to accept his offer as of a passage home, holding herself unworthy of such civilities at his hands; but he had so pressed the matter that she had, not without some misgivings, consented to it.

"It was not according to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence that she should ever be restored to her father's house. Among the victims of the great earthquake which destroyed Port Royal a few days after the date of her letter, was this unfortunate lady. It was a heavy blow to my grandmother, who entertained for her cousin the fondness of affection, and, indeed, she seems to have been every way worthy of it—a lovely in person, amiable in deportment, and of a generous and noble nature. She was, especially after her great trouble, of a somewhat pensive and serious habit of mind, contrasting with the playfulness and innocent light-heartedness of her early life, as shadows the history of my grandmother, yet she was ever ready to forget herself, in ministering to the happiness and pleasure of others. She was not, as I learn, a member of the Church, having some scruples in respect to the rituals, as was natural from her education in New England, among puritanic schismatics; but she lived a devout life, and her quiet and unostentatious piety exemplified the truth of the language of one of the greatest of our divines, the Bishop of Down and Connor, "Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the issue of a quiet mind, the daughter of charity, and the sister of meekness." *Optimus animus est pulcherimus Deo ornatus.*

R. G.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

In the course of the publication of these passages from the Diary of Margaret Smith, I have noticed several slight inaccuracies in relation to persons, places, and dates, and, as a matter of course, the entire work requires that a large allowance should be made for the prevailing prejudices and credulity of the author's time. Taking all things into consideration, the accordance of the Diary with historical fact is not a little remarkable, and argues well for the sincerity and truthfulness of the writer. The principal merit of this fragment of auto-biography is that it affords a tolerably life-like picture of the Past, and introduces us familiarly to the hearth and home of New England Puritanism in the seventeenth century.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter publishes copious extracts from recent Parliamentary documents relating to the African Slave Trade, from which it appears that the horrible traffic, after all the efforts which have been made to put it down by force, has suffered little abatement.

According to the report of the Slave Trade Committee, the average numbers of slaves, (with the per cent. amounts of loss,) exported from Africa to America, were as follows, in the period designated:

Dates.	Annual average number exported.	Average casualties during the voyage.	
		Per cent.	*Amount.*
1798 to 1805	85,000	14	12,000
1805 to 1810	85,000	14	12,000
1810 to 1815	93,000	14	13,000
1815 to 1817	100,000	25	26,000
1817 to 1810	100,000	25	25,000
1810 to 1825	103,000	25	25,800
1825 to 1830	125,000	25	31,000
1830 to 1835	78,500	25	19,600
1835 to 1840	135,500	25	33,900

The following table shows the numbers (with the loss) exported from Africa to America, every year since 1840:

Year.	Numbers.	Loss. *Per cent.*	*Amount.*
1840 -	64,114	25	16,068
1841 -	43,077	25	11,274
1842 -	28,400	25	7,100
1843 -	55,062	25	13,765
1844 -	54,102	25	13,525
1845 -	36,758	25	9,189
1846 -	76,117	25	19,029
1847 -	84,500	25	21,089

So it appears that the slave trade was as extensively carried on in 1847, as from 1798 to 1810—while the casualties or loss attending the traffic had increased from 14 per cent. to 25, showing that while the vigorous means used to suppress the traffic had failed of this end, they had aggravated its horrors.

Brazil is the principal mart. The total number of slaves imported into Brazil, from 1840 to to 1847, inclusive, was, 249,800; the importation into the Spanish colonies, for the same period, was, 52,027. It speaks little for the zeal of our Government, then, while the American flag is more prostituted to the purpose of this piratical traffic, than any other flag, the American squadron makes fewer seizures than that of any other country. According to the report of Mr. Westwood, noting consul at Rio Janeiro, there were in 1847, departures from that port of slavers—11 under the Brasilian flag, 6 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 5 under the French, 3 under the Hamburgh vessels in all, 10; *arrived*, under the Brasilian flag, 4 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 4 under the French, 1 under the Swedish, 3 under the Hamburgese—in all, 31. It is mainly by the use of the American flag that the pirates are enabled to baffle the vigilance of the British cruisers. It might be supposed that the Government and all its subordinates, indignant at this detestable prostitution of the flag of the Republic, would strain every nerve to seize and punish the scoundrels engaged in it; but the following official statement of the number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, captured by the respective nations named, in 1846, shows how delusive would be such a supposition:

Captured by the British	37
Captured by the French	11
Captured by the Portuguese	8
Captured by the American -	2
Destroyed by the British	3
Destroyed by the French	1
Destroyed by the Portuguese	9
Total	61

And, after all, the astonishing feat of the seizure of two slavers, ended in smoke. They were sent to the United States, and p stored, with damages.

Let it be borne in mind that our patriots, especially those in the slavery-interest, are fond of enlarging upon the prompt zeal with which this Government distinguished itself by its measures against the slave trade!

But what can be expected from slaveholding or pro-slavery Administrations? Can men who are struggling to open markets in New Mexico and California for the slaves of the South, feel very anxious to prevent the exportation of slaves from Africa? At this very moment it is made a capital objection to the Whig Vice Presidential candidate, that he once declared himself in favor of the abolition of the American slave trade, now having obtained new light upon the subject, he takes back all he said! So long as we place in the Executive offices of this nation, propagandists or tools of Slavery, our flag will continue to be the chief protection of the most infamous traffic which has ever cursed and degraded mankind.

For the National Era.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY MARY IRVING.

"*The sacrifices of God are a broken heart.*"

A broken heart! O King of earth and heaven—
Is this indeed the offering thou dost crave?
Of all the priceless treasures thou hast given,
Can we no other gift to thine altar bring?
Is not the heart, with pride's warm pulse overflowing,
More precious than the shattered wreck of years?
Than the false idol we have been blindly glowing,
Look up to Heaven through a veil of tears?

A broken heart! Full many a heart is broken,
Whose life-blood flows unseen, and never shed;
There's many a word of agony unspoken—
There's many a sigh that finds no human ear—
Thou knowest all—thou only! Without thee,
O'ertrue to all mistrust and fear!
It hath searched. Earth in vain for sympathy,
And it doth ask it not for thine own!

Four broken heart! the world away slight and scorn it,
And trample coldly on the withered flower;
But Heaven will not despise the sacrifice
With beauty that its spirit alone can dower.
Four broken heart! it is thy Father's pleasure
To love thee all the more,
He only chooseth, from his world of treasure,
"The sacrifices of a broken heart!"

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The gold excitement in California is on the increase. Governor Mason lately caught some sailors, deserters from the squadron at Monterey, on their way to the gold region. As sailors are specially fond of horseback exercise, he made them ride barebacked sixty miles, back to Monterey, where they were undergoing trial at the latest date.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, *Oct.* 20, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

You will receive by this mail a full report of the Congress at Brussels. I have the pleasure of stating to you that the real advantage gained by the Congress is being followed up vigorously by our friends here, and that the most gratifying results are now being received from other countries. We are to have a meeting at Exeter Hall on the evening of the 31st instant, at which the active friends of Peace will be present. I have just seen the delegate from the Brussels Congress, to be presented to the various Christian Governments; it is very elegantly written, and is an able exposition of the Peace points set forth by the resolutions of the Congress. One of the principal difficulties in the way of compliance with the desires of the Congress in our country, will be the fear of losing the vast amount of patronage which our military armaments place in the hands of the Government. In the respect the interests of the people and of the rulers are divided.

This point, I am glad to find, is well understood by the continental press. A very interesting newspaper, published at Turin, *Il Mediatore*, *creata*, a copy of which has been forwarded to our active friend, John Pease, Esq., of whom I ought to say, that his tact, skill, zeal, and various and unpublishmente, point him out as the person, in my judgment, most admirably fitted to aid in the great and glorious work in which the friends of Peace are invited to achieve.

You will perceive in the Chronicle I send, more proof, if such were necessary, of the intolerancy of the African coast blockade. On this account I send you an early proof of the address which the Anti-Slavery Committee here, to Lord Palmerston, which fully shows you the policy we recommend in reference to those Governments whose conduct inspires all honorable and humane minds with disgust.

Some of our papers have lately given plentiful extracts from Brazilian newspapers, on the subject of slavery in that country. An ordinary reader would imagine, from these extracts, that the Brazilian editors meant to write the odious institution out of existence. According to them, it interferes with the rights of agriculturists, and tends to jeopard the safety of freemen, and ought to be speedily abolished. I need not tell you, that to such Anti-Slavery men we can give no very cordial reception.

THOMAS DUNCOMBE, *et dons* friends.

I have an interesting letter and right, may now triumph, (Oh that it may!) or it may be defeated for the present. I send you the latest news up to the time of the departure of the mail.

Yours, truly, W. O.

ITEMS.

FLORIDA.—Cabell (Whig) is reelected to Congress by about seven hundred majority, and Brown (Whig) is elected Governor by a majority of about five hundred. The Legislature stands—*Senate*, 12 Whigs, 7 Democrats; *House*, 24 Whigs, 16 Democrats.

OFFICE-HOLDERS, it is said, have been exceedingly busy during the campaign. Why not? "He that careth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." And, after all, even the anxious office-holders have fallen far short of the zeal and industry of the longing office-seekers.

EX-GOVERNOR MCNUTT, of Mississippi died at Holly Springs, on the 22d ult.

IMMIGRATION.—Since the 23 of April, (seven months,) 148,477 immigrants from Europe, the majority from England, have arrived at the city of New York.

LATER FROM TEXAS—INDIAN MURDERS.—By the steamship Portland, Captain Tyler, from the New Orleans papers of the 25th ultimo received files of Galveston papers up to the 20th. The most interesting item we find is the account of the murders and depredations by the Indians, who continue their recently commenced depredations on the frontier, and have murdered several of the settlers, among whom was Chief Justice G. W. Burnett. The settlement on the "Sandys" is completely broken up, Dr. Burnett being killed there among others, and his eldest son Gonzales and the adjoining counties have solicited aid from the Governor. Numerous parties gone in search of the Indians, it was feared, would be outnumbered.

INCREASE OF VOTES.—The popular vote since 1828 for President has been as follows:

Years.	Votes.
1828 - - -	1,162,418
1832 - - -	1,292,298
1836 - - -	1,501,231
1840 - - -	2,402,658
1844 - - -	2,702,549

In 1848 the vote will exceed - 3,000,000

TREASURE TROVE.—A person in England, lately rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging up the spot an iron pot came to light, containing 15,000 guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written, "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

SENATOR FROM VERMONT.—William Upham has been reelected United States Senator from Vermont.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The *Georgetown* (Ky.) *Herald* says that a paper entitled the *Chronicle* will soon be established in Louisville, by John C. Noble, with a view to oppose any form of emancipation whatsoever. The *Courier* of that place has already taken ground in favor of emancipation, and it is supposed that after the election the *Journal* and the *Democrat* there, will take similar ground. Some other papers, the *Herald* learns, in Kentucky will come out for emancipation when the Presidential question shall have been decided.

An old citizen of Kentucky, writing to us a few days since, remarks—

"If we fail to secure emancipation, I and a good many of my friends will pull up stakes and leave old Kentucky to her thraldom."

We have no doubt that, should the decision of the Convention be against emancipation in any form, Kentucky will lose multitudes of her best citizens, who now linger by their old homesteads, in the hope that a better day is dawning.

YUCATAN.—We learn from the *New Orleans Picayune* that Mr. Wilds, formerly an officer in the 13th United States infantry, has arrived in this country from Yucatan, empowered by its Government to enlist a regiment of Americans for the purpose of aiding the people of Yucatan in their struggle against the Indians, who, in possession of the most fertile portion of the peninsula, threaten to expel or exterminate the whites. If the experiment of Mr. Wilds succeed, Yucatan may become Americanized before she is aware of it.

LIFE IN ARKANSAS.—An affray, growing out of a feud of long standing, took place at Yellville, Marion county, Arkansas, on the 9th ult., in which the parties fought like madmen. Three men were murdered, and several wounded.

CONVICT EMIGRANTS.—We gave from an English journal some time since an account of a scheme which has been there philanthropically entered into for charitably colonizing convicts upon our coasts. London letter, of October 12, to the New York Commercial, has the following further reference to the matter:

"In the London City Mission, of which Lord Ashley is patron, and a Rev. Mr. Jackson an active agent, recently made a collection to defray the expenses of emigration of 'reformed convicts' to this district. The qualifications necessary for this peculiar charity were the length and frequency of their previous terms of transportation. Accordingly, fourteen individuals were chosen as proper objects of the bounty of the mission. Instead, however, of being sent out to Australia, or other of the British colonies, they were sent out (I do not know by what authority) to Victoria, the last voyage to New York. Two of the men, wives and families behind them; and, upon their application to the agent of the line, the matter became public. It has been conceded that the benevolent gentleman has no right to part families, leaving them a burden on the public; and, therefore, he has been obliged to provide the funds to send out the said discarded wives after their husbands, to find them if they can.

"The exense that the Rev. Mr. Jackson made before the court for selecting New York for the emigration of this class of men was, that, being unknown, they might become hereafter valuable members of society.

"Mr. Jackson has another batch ready, I believe, in Ireland, to think that a convict of seven or fourteen years' transportation from Botany Bay is not likely to become a very valuable citizen of the United States."

This is a precious specimen of philanthropy. The Rev. Mr. Jackson seems to be under the impression that the only country in the world whose morals are worth caring for is England. Lord Ashley and his reverend helper should extend their operations. They should regard the United States as Botany Bay, the Poor House, and the Lunatic Asylum, as well as the Botany Bay of England. Let them go about the United Kingdom, gather together all the paupers, all the halt, the maimed, the blind; all the idiots and madmen; all the drunkards and convicts, and empty the whole mass at once on our shores.

Seriously, such philanthropy is outrageous self-ishness. Every foreign pauper and lunatic and infirmity enough of its own to manage, without being forced to bear the burdens of its neighbors. Let us have as many Englishmen as choose to come—the more the better—so that they have sound minds and sound bodies. As for convicts and lunatics, Lord Ashley and Rev. Mr. Jackson can best show their philanthropy by providing remediate measures for them at home.

GENERAL STEPHEN W. KEARNY, after a lingering illness, died a few days since in St. Louis. He was born in Newark, N. J., and was in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death.

THE ANACOSTIA BRIDGE, over the Eastern branch of the Potomac, is now free, and it is said that the Navy Yard Bridge will be free in a few days, both having been bought by the United States.

THE PORTLAND ENQUIRER, Maine, a Free Soil campaign paper, announces its purpose to become permanent, should a sufficient number of subscribers be procured. That's right.

POPULATION IN CINCINNATI.—The school returns in Cincinnati show a population of 27,343 persons between the ages of 4 and 21. *Cist's Advertiser* says, this is equal to an entire city population of 96,000 souls within the corporate limits.

THE TWO FACES.—Look at the two faces:

We have never doubted that General Taylor would sign the Ordinance of 1787, if passed by Congress. He *has not positively committed himself against the exercise of the Veto, and he is reported on this broad and acknowledged doctrine, both at the South and the North, however meek Locofoco newspapers or letter-writers may now represent his position.—Philadelphia North American.*

We know nothing of General Taylor's letter to Dr. Tennille, but we think that any candid men will require any letter from him on the subject. *No man in his senses is required to say whether he would veto a bill, say, for property into the fire, and jump into it afterwards himself.—Richmond* (Va.) *Republican.*

MURDER.—Alfred Coleman, a youth of 19 or 20, was murdered on the 3d instant in Philadelphia, by some persons calling themselves "Killers," in the Democratic torch-light procession. As the procession was passing, three cheers were given for Cass and Butler. A group of spectators on the side-walk, among whom was Coleman, responded with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore. A cry arose in the Democratic ranks, "*Awake, Killers!*" Several persons rushed out, and struck Coleman over the head with a club, and beat him so much that he died, and all then fell back into the ranks and passed on. The police are on the track of the murderer.

RAILROAD DISASTER.—On the midnight of last Thursday, the Marblehead (Mass) train of cars, with a delegation that had been to hear General Cushing, and the Lynn train, with another delegation, on their way to join a torch-light procession, came in collision. The shock was dreadful. Many persons were severely injured, six fatally.

PARTY VIOLENCE.—It was a common practice in some sections of the country, during the late campaign, for Taylor men to disturb Free Soil meetings, shouting, yelling, interrupting the speakers, and sometimes by positive violence trying to break them up. Nor were Free Soil men the only sufferers. The controversies between the Cass and Taylor men often carried on a boisterous rencontre to force. We have already mentioned an atrocious murder committed in Philadelphia during a torch-light procession, by a band of assassins assembled under the Democratic banner.

The *New Orleans Picayune*, of October 29th, reports another row in New Orleans during a torch-light procession. While passing by the rendezvous of the Rough and Ready Club, Chris Lilly's coffee house, some provocation led to a general fight. Deadly weapons were used; several persons were wounded, and the coffee house was set on fire and burned down. We shall have something to say of the causes of these disgraceful collisions hereafter.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 7th, 1848.

We have kept our paper back, so that we might be able to announce to our friends the result of the Presidential election held last Tuesday.

DELAWARE.

Result in the whole State, in majorities:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Newcastle -	378	—	153	—
Sussex -	300	—	—	8
Kent -	139	—	167	—
Taylor's maj. -	817	Clay's	312	

NEW YORK.

Taylor majorities—Cayuga 294, Dutchess 1,286, King's 2,090, Rensselear 2,000, Rockland 240, Schonectady 300. Taylor's majority, in 14 counties, over 21,000; and Van Buren ahead of Cass.

NEW YORK CITY.—Taylor, 28,867; Cass, 19,462; Van Buren, 5,689. Taylor's majority over Cass, 9,403. Polk's majority was 2,911.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia city and county, total vote—Taylor, 30,683; Cass, 20,675; Van Buren, 883—Whig gain, 3,170. Lancaster county, Whig majority, 5,136; Lebanon, do., 1,825; Franklin, do., 820; Adams, do., 816; Cumberland, do., 1,200; Dauphin, do., 1,435; Schuylkill, do., 1,131; Delaware, do., 250; Beaver, do., 366; Columbia, do., 1,260. York, Cass majority, 500; Berks, do., 1,450; Washington, do., 50; Carbon, do., 280; Perry, do., 1,400; Lehigh, do., 613; Bedford, do., 366; Westmoreland, do., 1,625.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Cass, 10,984; Taylor, 10,473; Van Buren, 72. Cass's majority over Taylor, 511.

Democratic majority in 1847, 1,567; in 1844, 473. St. Mary's, Taylor majority, 148; Washington, do., 245; Harford, do., 342; Prince George, do., 317; Frederick, do., 1,200; Charles, (three precincts,) do., 350; Dorchester, do., 531; Cecil, do., 58. Alleghany, Cass majority, 41; Talbot, do., 15. Kent, Talor majority, 142; Montgomery, do., 286; Calvert, do., 110.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Whig gain, 188. Henrico county, Whig gain, 44. Alexandria city and county, Taylor majority, 313. Fairfax county, Whig gain, 156. Petersburg, Whig gain, 17. Prederickburg, Whig gain, 60. Ohio county, Whig gain, 15. Van Buren had 30 or 50 votes in Wheelling. Chesterfield, Cass's majority, 204; Powhatan, do., 25.

In all, 23 counties have been heard from, giving aggregate majorities for Taylor of 3,038, and for Cass, of 1,974. The same counties, in 1844, gave for Clay aggregate majorities of 2,981, and for Polk, of 2,155.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The total vote of Massachusetts is over 140,000. The vote of Gen. Taylor falls 1,000 short of giving him a clear majority over all others. Consequently, there is no election by the people, and it will devolve on the Legislature to choose Presidential Electors for that State. That body being decidedly Whig, there is no doubt of the vote of the State being cast for Taylor.—*Intelligencer.*

RHODE ISLAND.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Providence -	3,537	2,512	397
Newport -	1,307	430	149
Kent -	699	308	22

CONNECTICUT.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Middletown	1,508	1,045	525
Tolland -	1,685	1,508	191
Windham -	2,068	2,047	735
New London	1,958	1,455	565
Litchfield -	3,299	3,008	152
Hartford -	6,004	5,347	799

NEW JERSEY.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Burlington	561	—	713	—
Somerset	450	—	161	—
Middlesex -	500	—	298	—
Mercer -	583	—	306	—
Hunterdon	—	1,030	—	842
Cumberland -	348	—	178	—
Gloucester -	415	—	509	—
Hudson -	600	—	526	—

Four Whig members of Congress elected, and one Democrat.

VERMONT.

In 17 towns, Taylor has 3,811, Cass 1,155, Van Buren 1,221.

MAINE.

Portland—Taylor, 1,512; Cass, 1,285; Van Buren, 206. Cumberland county—Taylor, 2,785; Cass, 2,805; Van Buren, 637.

In 120 towns, the Whig gain is 3,257 over the Governor's election in September.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Van Buren, 1,543; Taylor, 1,281; Cass, 1,026. Sangamon, Taylor majority, 600.

TENNESSEE.

The city of Memphis gives Taylor 255 majority. In 13 districts of Davidson county, the Whig gain is 208.

KENTUCKY.

Taylor majorities—in Louisville, 818; Fayette, 700; Mason, 714.

INDIANA.

Taylor majorities—in Athens, 349; Champaign, 376. Cass majorities—in Pulaski county, 137; Bartholomew, 256; Johnson, 438; Jackson, 652; Jennings, 100.

OHIO.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Ford.	Weller.
Clark - -	1,150	—	1,067	—
Franklin -	183	—	—	49
Hamilton - -	—	1,523	—	1,623
Columbiana -	1,200	—	243	451
Montgomery -	236	—	243	—
Green - - -	780	—	928	—
Miami - - -	85	—	623	—
Licking - - -	450	—	169	—
Madison - - -	600	—	568	—
Clinton - - -	—	100	—	197
Shelby - - -	—	100	—	126
Miami - - -	734	—	760	—

Washington county, in 6 townships, including Marietta, Taylor's loss on Ford's majority 136; Athens county, 3 townships, Taylor increase 71; Cleveland, Taylor majority 160; Scioto county, 6 townships, Taylor gain 155; Ross county, 14 townships, 464 Whig gain; Pickaway county 188 Taylor gain; 9 townships in Muskingum 58 Whig gain.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAINE.—In 47 towns a Whig gain—probably no choice by the people.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has gone for Cass.

CONNECTICUT.—Taylor is thought to have a majority over both Cass and Van Buren.

NEW JERSEY.—Gone for Taylor by 200 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA, gone for Taylor, there being largely increased majorities over this vote for Johnson.

OHIO, probably for Cass by 5,000 or more majority.

MARYLAND for Taylor, there being 419 gain on the vote for Clay, when he carried the State by 3,308.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Legislature voting for electors—Cass 129, Taylor 97, blank 8.

KENTUCKY has gone for Taylor.

TENNESSEE.—Taylor gains, so far as heard from.

NEW YORK.—In fifteen counties, Taylor's majority 21,000. Cass runs behind Van Buren.

VIRGINIA.—Gains for Taylor; the State still doubtful.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

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THE GLOBE:

A CONGRESSIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

THE Editors of the Congressional Globe propose a new publication. To deserve the patronage which Congress has accorded to their reports of the debates, in receiving and making the Globe the official register, they intend to add a newspaper, to whatever merit may hitherto recommended the work. They will publish a weekly paper, to record the proceedings and debates of Congress, and a Congressional Globe periodically, as heretofore, embodying the reports of Congress separately from the miscellaneous matter which will accompany them in the daily and weekly. To this end the daily newspaper in which the Globe is designed to gather the news from all quarters, and consider the leading topics of the day, will be conducted by men of most interest among literary novelties, and of great value to the scientific and practical men of agriculture. For material, the leading journals and periodicals of Europe and this country will be consulted, and, it is hoped, advantageously used. The Editors of the Globe have been connected with agriculture, will be enlisted from the most enlightened and practical men of our country.

The Globe, as a newspaper, and as a vehicle of information and amusement in other respects, will be under the charge of Francis P. Blair and James C. Rives, the Editors of the Congressional Globe, and will be conducted in the same manner under the management of Messrs. C. and Mr. Blair will be associated with Mr. Rives as connected with the press. In introducing Mr. Blair to the public, the Editors say they will be found to say a few words of him. He is a gentleman favorably known to the country for the zeal and judgment which distinguished his diplomatic service while connected with the mission to Mexico, and for the ability with which, as Editor of Africa to Peru. From his pen mainly will be derived the tone and character of the political articles which the Globe will discriminately. The Editors will endeavor that the foreign journals and periodicals, the comments on them, and the views of literary and scientific men, shall be worthy of being the objects of attention.

The Congressional Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress, and semi-weekly in the recess, and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the close of the year.

The Weekly Globe will be the vehicle of the miscellaneous matter of the daily print, with a synopsis of the Congressional proceedings.

The Congressional Globe will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published during the session of Congress, and at the close of the year, and will undergo distribution in the form of volumes, as heretofore.

Subscribers may expect one copies will make a number

THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE POSITION OF LAMARTINE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—SITTING OF OCT. 6.

M. MARRAST, the President, took the Chair about one o'clock.

* * * * * * *

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Constitution. [Articles relating to the election of President of the Republic]

* * * * * * *

M. LIEBLOND, at some length, but in so low a voice as to be scarcely audible, supported the election by the Assembly.

M. LAMARTINE—If every speaker is to experience embarrassment in coming to discuss from this tribune any question on which I have acted, and on which opinions are so much divided, it is at least pleasant to appreciate and admire the men whom he chooses to oppose. [Hear, hear.]

M. LIEBLOND, re-ascending the tribune, said—Speak louder. We cannot hear.

M. LAMARTINE—I say that, independently of the embarrassment which a politician may feel when giving his opinion on one of the questions the most wavering, and the most unsheltered, in the opinion of the country, and in our own, there is something painful in opposing those he appreciates and admires. I shall, however, endeavor to put aside this painful preoccupation. The honorable representatives who yesterday and to-day spoke on this question, have, to my great regret, confounded, in the discussion, the five articles which, in the title of the Constitution, tend to constitute the Executive power. I am compelled to follow them for a moment in the generality and in the speciality of their arguments. The question has been, for the last two days, not only to decide whether the President of the Republic shall be elected by the people or by the National Assembly, but also whether there shall be a President; what shall be the form of his Government; whether it shall be in one or more hands; if it shall be a responsible subject, like the opinion of the majority; if it shall be triennial or quinquennial. All these points have been called in question. Just now it has been recommended to me as to constitute a temporary and transitory power, deficient from that very cause, of all those conditions of fixity necessary to terminate the Revolution, which is but looming unwarranted, and which we now constitute. To the question whether the Republic shall or shall not have a President, I shall not answer to this by a single word. All I refer to history, and I see that all French Assemblies—all those who have seriously wished to constitute a Government—have, immediately, not sought to carry into practice, that distinction of functions. I set aside the word powers, which is not a proper expression, for the power must be unitary. I say that it is not, for it is the question of functions, and they must be distinct. [Marks of adhesion.] I see, on the other hand, the Long Parliament and the Convention arising in hand not only, as was just now recommended, the legislative and the executive power, but also the power indispensable to complete tyranny, the judicial power, and thus giving an idea of what has been called a unitary power. I invoke that example, and I will tell you—if you think the necessities of the country demand that terrible intensity, that power which is to be met with, not as an appeal, but as a sacrament in our history: I will tell you—go on, and, assume under the name, the judicial power, and then call yourselves by your true name; call yourselves the Reign of Terror. [Agitation.] You will not do even the country that you wish it, and it is right. [Cries of Hear, hear, and renewed agitation.] I will now say something of another form of government, that of committees. The danger of that form is the irresponsibility—an irresponsibility terrible, because it is anonymous, and which is led away, not only in our days but in history, by the very votes that we who have read, and have written, the histories of the great epochs of the Revolution—we are obliged to say that it is impossible to attribute to whom it is due the resumption of gratitude or of honor, which any particular act may deserve, and which we cannot say if it proceeded from Collot d'Herbois, from Danton, from Robespierre, or from Danton. [Agitation.] The government of committees has another inconvenience, which is always overlooked, and which I have just mentioned, and which is not the less real: governments with several heads are always weak. The natural consequence of the shock of conflicting of convictions and wills, the government directed by several heads is composed of reciprocal concessions, of delays, of compromises, and is not that which is great, generous, or in the period of crisis in which we live. [Hear, hear.]

I now come to the question which has more particularly excited my attention—the form of nomination of the President by you, or by the country. I yesterday listened with pleasure and consideration to many of the remarks which were made by an honorable representative, (M. Parieu,) but the considerations developed by that honorable gentleman are not new to me. I have also read and studied the Constitution of other nations in which monarchy has recoiled before the forms of liberty. I am acquainted with the United States with Venice, and Genoa. I am aware, in our own history, of the system of 1799. I have seen that combined mechanism according to which the executive power was the stealing of convictions and wills, the government directed by several heads is composed of reciprocal concessions, of delays, of compromises, and is not that which is great, generous, or in the period of crisis in which we live. [Hear, hear.]

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Gentlemen, I am tempted to leave these historical considerations, and which have so evidently no ries to the question which is submitted to us, and to enter into those which now engage the attention of the country. Yes, gentlemen, I am tempted, when I think of the religious attention which is given in this Assembly to the most elevated questions, when I think to what understandings I address myself, I am tempted, I say, to speak with open heart before you and before the country. If the question was only to determine on such or such a mechanical combination, it would be soon done. We should say to ourselves, the People, which effected the Revolution of February, in the *plenitude of its sovereignty*, in the first its bosom that should proceed, not the division of power—for it is repugnant to my feelings to use that expression—but that distribution of functions which the Constitution requires. The People, be it remembered, were jealous—such was at all times their manner—and susceptible, for they had been so often abused. They would, then, if it was attempted, in this question of the Presidentship, to give the people reason to suppose that we want to deprive them of their rights of sovereignty—that right be accorded to them largely, fully, and sincerely, without any reservation—without any desire to keep anything back from them. [Loud cheers.] In a Republic what constitutes the Power of the Government? The power in Republics is chiefly in popularity, or not at all. Not that fugitive and soulless popularity which departs without reason, as it comes without motive, but that other popularity of reflection, which accumulates on all the sources of the National Assembly the sign of strength and the love of the country. [Hear, hear.] That popularity, gentlemen, is the entire power; but it is possible that it may sometimes exhaust itself, or be led astray, if, in abandoning the National Assembly, it also abandons the Executive power, into what abyss will fall, it will not say the Government alone, but also the country itself? [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, this is the whole problem. Be assured that if the President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly, it will be said that he is the privileged man of an Assembly—he is the favorite of the Parliament. [Loud marks of adhesion.]

A VOICE FROM THE RIGHT.—That is true.

It. [Murmurs from the Left.]

M. LAMARTINE.—I asked myself, in the court of a state of things, what would arrive—what everything possible happens—in face of an Assembly which has lost all its popularity, that force which supports itself no longer but through it—the power which had emanated from its own choice? I see, gentlemen, the Executive and the Legislative power mutually dispense at the same time. [Hear, hear.] We should, in fact, say to the country that constitution all proper power should have its prerogatives. [Cries of Yes, yes.] You yourselves have proposed to us to limit the prerogatives with which you have been invested by your fellow-citizens. But this Executive, the responsible power, it is also decisive in the prerogatives from the entire country. Gentlemen, if, instead of being the elected of the country of France, the President will be the elected of yourselves, allow me to say he will be no longer the representative. The Executive power will be no longer the benefit of the nation—he will be no more than the needle to rest on the horn of your Chamber of your caprices. [Loud applause.] Since these motives do not find amongst us any instinctive opposition, there is then another reason. [Sensation.] Why, that invincible hesitation should work not only on public opinion, but on yourselves, if the question is to direct it. This reason may be to the set forth: "You are going to review the parties which devour France; you are going to take the great course, to recruit from all the anti-revolution parties; you are going to unite Legitimists, the Orleanists, &c., you are going to make this certain, and yet you do not tremble." I will reply to that objection, that France and I have more impassibility, if not more courage, than they who bring them forward; I reply, that it is ridiculous to feel any concern about some few votes which are thrown away on names of men who have lost their quality as citizens. I say, I declare that these will not penetrate thereinto. What, gentlemen, do you not believe that those men who reside in a foreign land would consider it as an abdication of their divine right, if they were to vote, and put forward a candidateship of a few years—a precarious candidateship? [Hear, hear, and loud interruption.] What! that Government, which has the force of power, of which rather fell of itself, than was overthrown, would endeavor to return at the end of six months, concerted in a banking urn! No, the thing is impossible. [Applause.]

A VOICE FROM THE LEFT.—And Bonaparte!

M. LAMARTINE.—Bonaparte! I shall be with regard to the two dynasties which I have just alluded to, is it not equally so for another? [Hear, for since you declare that supposition ridiculous and impossible, I have the right to suppose it impossible, therefore, imagine that there is some other left. I will raise the secret veil which falls over the minds of the People, and which shelters them. I will do it with all the reserve due to honorable gentlemen who sit in this house, and with the frankness which I owe to the greatest of public interests. In another period, we considered there was something incompatible between the foundation of the Republic and its possible establishment, and we were always where the danger is, it remembered. is our glory. [Prolonged agitation, and cries of "Hear, hear."] I beg the Assembly to abstain from those interruptions which not only break the thread of the discourse of a speaker, but derange his ideas, and expose him to say things less worthy the attention of the Assembly than he is allowed to expect, when I say that certain persons, whose only peril, whose only crime, is a reflection of glory, were a danger for the Republic, I should, myself, be false to my tribune, not an act of severity, for I could never be guilty of such a thing, but a postponement of some months before restoring to those individuals the complete exercise of their rights. If I decided otherwise, and I bowed before your will. But what occupies all minds is the fear that the fanaticism of certain names may misslead the People, not only beneath